

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. IV.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, November 25, 1836.

No. 43.

### The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1836.

#### Different Breeds of Sheep should be Cultivated among us.

It seems to be a settled law of Nature that a difference in the quality or grade of wool should accompany a different form of body, &c. in the sheep. A robust constitution, and a large, well spread stately form, as a general rule, produces a longer and more coarse staple, while a more delicate constitution and more slender form produces a finer—more close and delicate staple. This rule holds good also we believe in animals which produce fur—the smaller and more delicately formed ones produce a corresponding fineness of fur, while the longer and stronger ones even in the same latitude produces a coarser kind.

Thus, the mole has an exceedingly soft, short and fine coat, while the Buffalo, Caribou and Moose have a coarse and long one. The difference of fleece however seems to be a little stronger in sheep than in most animals—that is, a greater disproportion for slight differences of shape.

Those wool-growers who have been stimulated by the high prices of wool, for a series of years past, and have turned their attention to the production of a fine fleece, regardless of size or shape of carcase, have mostly found themselves at last surrounded by a weak and sickly flock. The question then has been, how can we restore the health and hardiness of our sheep? By crossing. Crossing with what? All the flocks around me are similar. And it has been found necessary to mingle some alloy, or in other words, cross with some of the coarse wool breeds to keep up the health, and in many instances even the continuance of their fine woolled flocks.

Hence we see the necessity of keeping a few of the different breeds. At the present time, such has been the degree to which fine fleeces have been produced that wool of a coarser grade bears nearly the same price as the finest, and hence as those sheep of a somewhat coarse grade produce heavier fleece than the extra fine, the over plus of wool thus produced will make up the small deficiency in price. For a cross with the Merino we do not at present know a finer or more compatible breed than the South Downs. Some specimens produced by a cross from some of Mr. Charles Vaughan's South Downs with the Merino, especially one bred by Sanford Howard, of the Bridge farm, Augusta, and sold to Maj. Wood, of this town, leaves very little else to be desired in regard to shape and symmetry of form.

The zeal and care manifested by Mr. Vaughan in this branch of business is gratifying to every man who feels interested in the prosperity of his country; and our farmers cannot better improve their flocks of Merinoes that have somewhat depreciated in shape, &c. than by procuring some of his breed to put with them.

We must follow the laws which nature dictates and occasionally give our fine woolled flocks a mix of some more hardy and robust blood, or they will become too weak and unprofitable.

#### Fainted Away.

We are sorry to learn that the West Somerset County Agricultural Society have suspended operations this year. This is a reproach to the people of that section of our State. Living as they do in the very best portion of Maine for farming pursuits—possessed as they are of a competence, and able as they might be if they would, to compete in flocks and herds with any part of New England—to let their Society languish—*faint away*, and perhaps die, is a serious reproach upon them, and betrays a lamentable want of public spirit. We know that there are a choice few among them who have done all in their power, and are still willing to do all they can, to keep it up. But what can the few do when the many are either opposed or so indifferent as to hang as a dead weight against them.

The true secret of the difficulty is, the lumbering, speculating, *spruce swamp madness*, which has turned the brains of so many who have hitherto been thought sensible men. There is reason in all things, and more reason in some things than in others—and our West Somerset friends may depend upon it that one dollar expended to keep alive their Agricultural Society will be worth more to the country than ten in *moonshine bonds*.

#### Cattle Show and Fair

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of October, 1836.

#### REPORT ON HORSES.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Horses, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to Report as follows:

There were but two entries for premium on entire Horses, one of which was brought before your committee. Mr. Dexter Pullen, of Waterville, exhibited his grey horse, seven years old, sired by Mercury, formerly the property of Benj. Brown, Esq. of Bassalboro'. He appeared to be a good horse, of a tractable disposition, and easily managed. Mr. Pullen produced a certificate from Gen. White, stating that by experience he found him to be a first rate parade horse. As there was no other entire horse brought before your committee they recommend giving Mr. Pullen the Society's premium. Mr. Pullen's breeding mare was likewise the only one brought before your committee. She gave evidence of being a first rate farm horse. She had a colt by her side, and although she had been worked hard most of the season, she was in good condition. Your committee think the mare

worthy and therefore award to Mr. Dexter Pullen the Society's premium for his bay mare 7 years old. Your committee would suggest the propriety of farmers guarding against the well known fashion of the day—we mean fast horses and race horses, to the disregarding of the general purposes for which horses are wanted. Is a horse worth more because he can by training and fitting some two or three weeks, and exerting himself to the utmost, trot a mile in three minutes, or run a mile in two? We believe that horse to be worth the most that can travel a reasonable distance every day, plough and harrow the most, carry the most produce to market, and keep above his work.

Respectfully submitted,

B. DUNBAR HOWARD, Chairman.

The Committee on Horse Power, Machine for Thrashing and Separating Grain, Pumps, and Constructions for economy and convenience for using fuel, would respectfully Report—That but two entries were made on the above articles, both by John A. Pitts, of Winthrop, one for his Horse Power and Separator.

The Horse Power exhibited was a two horse power. It worked well, and we presume that it is so well known to the members of the Society and public generally, that we need not dwell very particularly upon its merits or principles of its construction.

The Separator is a new construction, invented by the Messrs. Pitts, and designed for threshing—separating the straw and the grain, and winnowing or cleansing the latter.

The machine displayed much ingenuity, and your committee believe that the plan proposed and adopted by the inventors of separating the straw and grain by what they term a "hollow band," is entirely new.

The separation of straw and grain was done exceedingly well. A winnowing machine is attached, which, when kept in order does that part of the work as well as similar machines do when used alone. We cannot but recommend the attention of our brother farmers to this machine. Any invention which will enable us to cleanse and prepare our wheat for the granary after it is harvested with more economy and ease, is a strong aid to the raising more of the grain, and a direct method of making ourselves independent in that article so essential to life and temporal happiness—Bread. We therefore cheerfully award to John A. Pitts the Society's premium for his Horse Power & Separator.

There was but one entry claiming the premium on the best construction for economy and convenience for using fuel. This was for Pitts' Improved House Warmer and Oven for Heated Air.

This is a new construction of fire frame so made that a chamber for cold air is placed in the back of it. In this the air becomes heated and is then led by suitable pipes to every part of the building where it is wanted. An oven is attached to it which has a chamber or space surrounding it for the purpose of allowing the heated air to circulate, and thus heat it sufficiently to cook the articles which may be placed within. The whole is so



combined as to form an elegant fire frame, and cannot but save a large proportion of the heat which escapes from the ordinary fire place and fire frame up the chimney and is thus totally lost.

It certainly combines economy and convenience in a remarkable degree, and we do not hesitate to award your premium therefor.

E. HOLMES, Chairman.

For the Maine Farmer.

Adventure of Bobby O'Blink—"Wheat Question," &c.

MR. HOLMES:—Bobby O'Blink was a native of Ireland, and had just arrived, and hired himself to old Capt. Jollyboys, who lives on Bacchus Hill. One day he espied some pretty birds in the orchard, and at the Captain's suggestion, took the gun and sallied forth to contest for "victory and fame." Having arrived at a proper distance, he presented the gun, closed both his eyes, and fired. After waiting a proper time, with due precaution he opened his eyes; but the bird was not to be seen. Conscious of victory, he darted forward to secure his victim; seeking for it among the grass at the foot of the tree—when lo, a frog secreted there, made a leap, and Bob after it at full speed! After a hot pursuit, our hero succeeded in securing his captive, and marching back with much complacency and triumph, at the thoughts of his imaginary prowess. A crowd that had collected at the Capt.'s Store door, to witness the scene, gave a shout as Bobby approached, holding up his prisoner by one leg, and exclaiming—"Did you ever see the like?—every feather shot away, and the skin not grazed!"

This adventure came to my recollection, on reading "A Farmer's" communication on the subject of "Rust in Wheat," on the 282d page of the 4th Volume of the Maine Farmer. How my brother, "A Farmer," could manage to understand me as he does, without he reads, as Paddy shot the bird, with his eyes closed, I cannot perceive; for after his prefatory remarks, I cannot find one sentence in which he has not either perverted my language—misrepresented my views—or made inferences entirely at variance with the obvious meaning of illustrations presented by me.

I begin with them in the order they stand. He says, "we both agree that great fermentation, or a very high state of richness in the soil, has" &c.—thus making these phrases synonymous. I do not use them thus; nor do I admit that excessive fermentation is very frequent in our best cultivated lands. But more of this hereafter. He says also, that dry cold seasons counteract the tendency of the above causes to produce disease.—I say, that mere atmospheric cold unattended by rain, can have but a very feeble effect in counteracting the effects of a violent fermentation, after it has commenced below the surface of the soil—it may still have some influence on the stalk and leaves of the plant, similar to that which takes place in poisonous eruptions on the skin of animals. "A Farmer" also says, in such cold and dry seasons, we have fine crops, whereas, had the season been warm and showery, the circulation of the sap would have been so powerful, if it took place at a certain stage of the growth of the plant, as to burst the straw, and let off the juice or sap, &c. There we have the great gun of the whole argument. "The circulation of the sap is so powerful"—but where is the proof? Why says my opponent, don't you know grain grows the fastest in such weather, and of course the sap must supply the materials to form the plant? True enough! but

that don't prove that the capabilities of the plant to use up the sap is not increased in the same ratio. Besides if there is at such times an excess of sap, in passing in the vessels, would not the evidence of it be found, by dissecting the stock and leaves. I have seen but one solitary experiment of this kind stated in the Farmer, besides my own. B. R. states, as near as I can recollect, (for my 2d and 3d Vols. of the Farmer are at the Book Binder's, and I cannot refer to them more particularly,) that he cut off the stalks of diseased and healthy plants at the same time, and found the healthy ones bled more freely than the diseased ones. From this he argued that the disease originated from obstruction to the free flow of the sap. It really seems to me insulting to common sense to keep repeating this old story about the powerful circulation of the sap, when some plants that grow as rapidly as any on the face of our earth, can use it all up without suffering any injury; and that too, under the same circumstances as other plants are, that suffer with disease. This is a fact, and right in the face and eyes of your theory; and you are bound to clear this objection out of the way, or give it up.

"A Farmer" also says, "this (the sap) is seen when dried on the outside of the straw by every farmer except my worthy friend from Peru." Dear reader did you ever hear any thing like it? It is equal to a poultice of snow on a cancer—how cooling! I have heretofore stated in the Farmer, when treating of the different appearances of rust, it might be owing to the different circumstances under which the sap escaped from the plant. If this affords any foundation for this witticism let it go; the reader must make the application of stupidity where it belongs; I freely acknowledge it belongs somewhere between us. With respect to what I said in reference to intemperance and the cholera, "A Farmer" says "we can but agree." I doubt it; and I believe he will too, when he makes a correct application of that illustration.—He also says, I have maintained rust might be an insect. I would thank my friend to put his finger on that passage in my writings which maintains this, and let me know through the Farmer where it is found.

Finally, "A Farmer" says, "how my friend could suppose that the case he put, about a bug flying about his candle could have any similarity to insects or animalculae choosing to roll themselves in ashes I know not." The case supposes no such similarity—the case I put was that of an active living creature, with wings as well as legs, and capable of moving at pleasure, even from one field of grain to another if it pleased.

Now my friend, to conclude, "fair play is a jewel." If I write any thing abusive, (as I sometimes may) I am willing to explain; but to have my meaning and views treated in this way, is a little too — I will tell the whole story. A Yankee had put up for the night at a house where the good lady was all *quix*. She soon began to ask our Yankee all about every thing, with the phrase, "If I am not too bold, Sir," attached to every question. At last, says the old lady, "What is your business, if I am not too bold?" "That marm," says the Yankee, "is a little too bold." But after all I may be too severe; "A Farmer" may be some new subscriber who is not much acquainted with my writings; and as they are scattered through three volumes of the Farmer, something might be suggested by way of excuse—by that forgetfulness so common to old age—or that heedlessness so common to all classes of readers, had he not in the

onset, by complication, claimed the merit of an attentive reader of the Farmer. As to "A Farmer's" natural rights, to believe what he pleases, I feel no disposition to interfere—and as to his compliments, I know the public will claim a right to judge of their validity and proper application. I am determined to pursue a straight forward course unmoved by flattery, and undismayed by the frown of any one. I expect my friend "A Farmer," is a much older man than myself, and a much better farmer; but we are neither of us older than the existence of Nature, of course, I shall respect her authority, and defend the rights of her legitimate children, whenever I discover evidence that such is the fact; though by so doing, I may render myself liable to the imputation of "prejudice" to "my child" or any body's else in the theory way, I care nothing about whose they are. They will alike meet with the same rigid scrutiny from me; and if "A Farmer," or others, undertake to correspond with me through the columns of the Maine Farmer, they must and shall "toe the mark, like a chicken to the dough."

J. H. JENNE.

Peru, Oct. 1836.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

#### A FEW FACTS

Illustrative of the Cause of Canker, and other Diseases in Fruit Trees.

BY MR. T. RIVERS, JR.

A few facts in the culture of fruit trees have caught my notice, which may serve in some way to elucidate the cause of canker and disease in those useful occupants of our gardens. The green chisel pear tree, in our soils, is particularly subject to canker, every shoot dying half way down the season after being produced; this taking place alike in wet and dry, warm and cold, seasons, and, consequently, the trees, in the course of a few years, getting to be a confused mass of cankered and dead branches, full of moss and disease. Latterly, I have observed all these diseased trees attacked by a grub, which has perforated the stem in every direction, making channels large enough to admit the finger, (as you will see by the part of a branch sent for inspection;) from which, in the summer, extravasated sap exudes, on which wasps and hornets delight to feed. In two or three years after being attacked, the trees, if left to the devastations of the grub, will assuredly die. I have for several years observed the wonderful effects produced by grafting some of the new Belgic pears on unhealthy trees, of tender sorts, in transforming them at once into health and productiveness; and this induced me to try the experiment on those trees which were being devoured alive. I calculated that, if, by some analagous change, the sap could be made healthy, it would also make it unpalatable to these worms of corruption.

It is now perhaps three or four years since I commenced operations, by grafting on diseased and half-devoured green chisel pear trees the glout morceau; the autumn, or William's bon chretien; Marie Louise, passe Colmar, and other good hardy sorts, and the effect is beyond measure surprising. Trees that must have died in two or three years are now full of health and vigor, and are covered with bloom buds; not a speck of canker or disease is to be seen, and in two years from grafting the grubs left the trees; the sap having become either too abundant, or too healthy for their appetites.

The difficulty is to ascertain, before grafting, what sort of Flemish pear will suit the soil; for often, after two or three years of deceitful



vigor, the graft, if the sort is not hardy enough, will become diseased, and disappoint all expectations. Therefore, before decapitating the old pear trees, advice should be asked on this score; and I believe that any practical man of observation can at once say what sort will flourish, if you tell him the substratum; though it really seems that many of the Belgian pears will grow in any soil and situation, at least in this southern part of England.

I am aware that I am advancing no novelty in what follows; but this sudden change from disease and death to health and vigor is quite worth a moment's consideration, either from the physiologist, or the commercially interested fruit-grower. By giving a tree shoots hardy enough to stand against our cold and moist climate, you give it the only proper and effectual organs of respiration and elaboration; and the consequences are, continued health and productiveness. It is interesting to observe the total reverse of this, if some of the old and tender sorts of apples and pears are allowed to grow, and "have their way," alongside trees grafted with hardy varieties. The shoots of the tender sorts, even the winter after being produced, generally begin to canker and decay: the sap, in spring, losing its proper and healthy channels, forces out at the bases of these cankered shoots others that, in summer, are strong and luxuriant, but which again, in like manner, in the following winter canker and die. The juices of the plants, from not being properly elaborated, become diseased, and food fit only to nourish those animals that seems created to feast on decay; while the whole tree becomes a confused mass of dead and dying branches. From close observation of the effect of these last two or three favorable warm summers, I cannot think this altogether produced by the climate, but that it arises from some inexplicable effect proceeding from the variation of soils; for, in situations which, as far as regards climate, are more moist and cold than any in this part of England, I have seen sorts that canker here flourish without spot or blemish. I am, however, almost equally at a loss when I impute it to unfavorable soils, as we have here a most remarkable variation in soils, from a dark strong clay to a rich friable stratum of loam, 10ft. in thickness, resting on a substratum of dry sand, apparently the most favorable combination possible for fruit trees; and yet, even here, some of the old varieties of pears, such as crassane, brown beurree, Colmar, &c., in five years from the graft, canker, and seldom show a fruit-spur; but graft these cankered trees with new and hardy sorts, and fruitfulness and health will immediately take the places of disease and death.

The grand point in fruit culture is, to have sorts producing shoots that do not die at the extremities; they will then furnish leaves enough for all the offices of nature. This is no new doctrine, as we have been often told the effect of fruit trees in producing tender shoots; but the cause is still worth enquiring into: for well I know that it has often, and with apparent justice, been attributed equally well that it occurs in season and soils quite the reverse. How then, shall we account for the circulating fluids being so inimicable to health in some varieties of fruit, and not in others? I can also assert, from experience, that sorts of fruit recently obtained from seeds are not by any means all exempt from canker; for several seedling apples and pears (perhaps the average may be one in a hundred) I have found equally or even more tender than our old varieties: I have grafted these tender

striplings with robust sorts, and have at once changed their nature. This is interesting, and to a reflective mind (it must not be overburdened with the cares of a nursery,) offers a vast field of enquiry. I must conclude with one recommendation: let the fruit amateur or orchardist, the instant he finds a fruit tree making shoots it cannot support, either root it up, and plant it afresh; or graft it with some robust and productive variety.

*Sawbridgeworth, Nursery, Herts, April 20, 1836.*

#### Cochran's Many Chambered Non-Recoiling Rifle.

This extraordinary invention of a young American, native of New Hampshire, and which is now being for the first time exhibited to the public, at the Fair of the American Institute, Niblo's Garden, deserves more than a passing notice. There are circumstances connected with it, which give it a peculiar, if not romantic, interest in the history of the arts in our country. If any thing were wanting amidst the multitude of extraordinary inventions which have, for the last half century, been recorded in the archives of our patent office, to illustrate and establish the pre-eminent claims of our countrymen to genius of a high order, it would be that which forms the particular subject of our remarks.

Mr. Cochran's father was a lawyer, and afterwards a merchant of eminence in Enfield, New Hampshire; and the son, John Webster Cochran, was born there, and has invented the species of fire arms in question, was brought up to no particular business. At the very early age, however, of sixteen, he discovered a strong taste and passion for mechanical experiments, and was constantly occupied in the construction of machinery, which his father approving of, unlike many other fathers, encouraged, and to further the wishes of his son, expended several thousand dollars in his behalf, in the cost of the different kinds of apparatus required.

When only eighteen he made the discovery in question, but did not perfect it until three years after. He then went to France and England, and exhibited his model cannon to Louis Philippe and William IV. While at Paris in 1833-4, he was requested by the Turkish Ambassador to explain it to the Turkish Minister at London, and accordingly went to Woolwich, and performed a series of experiments before the latter personage, which gave so much satisfaction that he urged Mr. C. to visit the Sultan, at Constantinople, and for that purpose provided him with the most flattering recommendations to the Court of the Sublime Porte. Mr. Cochran arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 11th, 1836, was received with great distinction, and introduced to the Sultan by the Grand Vizier. His Turkish Majesty was highly pleased with the experiments made with the model, told Mr. C. he was satisfied it would be generally adopted, and requested him to cast twelve pounders on the same principle. He was provided with elegant apartments at Pera, raised to the dignity of Master of Cannon, and furnished with as many workmen as he required for the accomplishment of his task. The treatment in fact, which he received, was equivalent to that of the rank of an ambassador.

Mr. Cochran, however, finding there was no good foundry or mechanics, was obliged to undertake the work with his own hands; and though not brought up to the business of making machinery of any kind, by dint of much labor and perseverance made himself all the necessary implements, the augers and the wooden apparatus for boring with horse power, and the preparations required for procuring the proper castings. By good fortune he succeeded entirely to his wishes, and cast and bored three cannon, two of one pound each, and the third a twelve pounder, which last was finished in a style as perfect as he could have desired. On the 14th September following, he proved this last piece to his entire satisfaction, in the presence of all the chief officers of the Turkish government, who were delighted with its execution, and made a highly flattering report to the Sultan. He fired out in the presence of those officers to their utter astonishment 100 times in fifteen minutes. The Sultan when he heard of it would scarcely believe it, and directed Mr. C. to perform the same experiments in his presence. The most

extensive preparations were accordingly made for this important trial, which was to take place at Tarache, on the European side of the Bosphorus.

No less than 30,000 troops were assembled at this spot. The Sultan at the hour appointed came over from his summer residence on the Asiatic shore, rowed in one of his splendid *caïques*, and preceded by a long line of other boats of the same description. The one which announced the approach of the Sultan was manned by 40 oarsmen and came with more lightning speed than that in which his august highness himself was seated. As the latter was seen nearing the wharf Mr. Cochran at the suggestion of Halid Pacha, the Sultan's son-in-law, and commander of the land forces, fired off a salute of 21 guns (the customary number) with the experimental cannon, which consumed less than two minutes, and struck the assembled multitude with amazement. As the Sultan at this moment stepped on the wharf, Halid, accompanied by the Grand Vizier and other dignitaries, ran to his majesty, and the former making the usual salaam of kissing the Sultan's foot announced to him with feelings of exultation that could scarcely be repressed, the wonderful success of the machine cannon, as they appropriately named it. The Sultan arrived at his tent, and then sent for the master of the cannon, the title which was given to Mr. Cochran, and after a short conversation with him, in which Mr. C. conversed chiefly in the Turkish language, which he had partially acquired, the Sultan renewing his expressions of kindness, requested him to perform the experiment in his presence. His majesty placed himself within a few feet of the piece, and Mr. Cochran commencing rather sooner than was anticipated, the Sultan then with his back towards the cannon was at first somewhat startled at hearing the explosions suddenly succeeding each other with such inconceivable rapidity. The cannon was fired 100 times as before in fifteen minutes, during which the barrel acquired 650 deg. of heat, while the revolving cylinder which contained the charges was comparatively cool, being 250 deg. of temperature only. The Sultan's exclamation expressive of his delight was "God save the Americans—if such boys as you are (Mr. C. being then but 21) can invent such things, what can your men do?"

He then asked for the bill of expense, and being told by Mr. C. it was left to his own pleasure, he went the next day at the request of the Sultan to visit him at his palace.—The bag of gold he there received was truly an imperial present and enough to make his fortune. The amount would scarcely be believed should we name it, and we do not feel ourselves authorized to specify the sum more distinctly, than may be inferred from what we have said.

Mr. Cochran soon after returned to America, with the understanding that he should have a contract for supplying a number of cannon of the pattern exhibited, whenever it should be agreeable for him to execute it.

These adventures of Mr. Cochran, yet a youth, seeking in a foreign land that patronage and encouragement which were the proper measure and appreciation justly due to his pre-eminent talents, and which it is lamentable to be obliged to confess his own countrymen would not have bestowed upon him, recall the similar examples of West, Fulton, Perkins and others, and are calculated to reflect discredit upon our national reputation, inasmuch as Americans ought to be the first to reward those inventive powers which are so emphatically characteristic of, as well as honorable to the genius of our people.—*New York Star.*

*From the Courier and Enquirer.*

#### Silk Manufacture.

The culture and manufacture of silk in the United States is no longer a matter of theoretic experiment—a mere plaything for the amusement of amateur agriculturists, and the edification of those who read agricultural periodicals, but a *bona fide* branch of substantial American enterprise and industry. It has been gone into with a spirit and to an extent that leaves no doubt of its eventful success and importance, in various parts of the country. Among other establishments, the new silk factory at Dedham, Mass. will operate sixteen hundred spindles, give employment to one hundred females, and turn out about two thousand dollars worth of sewing silk a week.



## Agricultural.

## Penobscot County Agricultural Society.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Butter and Cheese for the Penobscot Agricultural Society, submit the following

## REPORT.

That your committee were highly gratified at the number of cheeses, and the quantities of butter presented for premium. The importance of the dairy in Penobscot, your committee believe, is more generally extending itself among our farmers, and their valuable and virtuous helpmates with great zeal, second with all their efforts, this important measure.

The county of Penobscot is emphatically a grazing country, there is no reason why our wives and daughters should not equal those of any other section, in the manufacture of what is so important in our families as butter and cheese.

In no department, perhaps, is the reward of merit better applied, than in this particular; especially if suitable attention and care is bestowed in making out the statements of the mode of procedure in manufacturing: as these reports being published, are spread through the community, and thus every one has the advantage of all the experiments tried by others, and the result of their information and labor, as manifest in the successful article.

To those who think it strange that the farmer should need to be stimulated to exertion by the hope of reward, it may not be improper to remark that farmers live more remote from each other than people in villages, and have consequently, less opportunity for an interchange of sentiment.

Your Committee have awarded the following premiums, viz:

1st premium of 3,00 (50 lbs.) to Amasa Stetson, of Stetson.

2d premium of \$2,50 (30 lbs.) to Phineas Morrill.

3d premium of \$2,50 (20 lbs.) to Samuel W. Knight of Garland.

The extra premium offered by the editor of the *Mechanic & Farmer*, on not less than five pounds, your Committee award to H. Eastman of Exeter.

The premiums on Cheese, we award as follows: 1st premium of \$ (96 lbs.) to Doctor Peabody of Corinth.

2d premium of \$ (52 lbs.) to Jonathan Barnard of Exeter.

The statements concerning the manufacture, accompany this report.

CHARLES H. HAMMOND, for the Com.

NOTE.—We shall endeavor to publish the statements alluded to by the committee, in the above report, in our next paper. Ed.

To the Trustees of the Penobscot County Agricultural Society, Gentlemen. The Committee on Cows, 3 years old Heifers and 3 years old steers, submit the following

## REPORT.

There were five cows exhibited for premium, all of which were considered valuable cows.—Two of these belonged to Mr Asa Shaw of Exeter—one of which, a large red cow is adjudged to be good blood for stock which was well proved by her stock (a beautiful 3 years old steer,) measuring in girth 6 feet 4 inches and well proportioned. The other, a smaller size, but undoubtedly a good milker. The cow of Mr William Ricker, exhibited to a great extent all the requisite points to constitute a first rate blood and a good milker, and evidence of both was incontrovertible in the examination of her calf 6 months old—which for size and proportion, equalled any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country.

The two cows exhibited by Mr Jackson and Mr Lucas, were undoubtedly good cows, and did much credit to the exhibition; but were not sustained by evidences of their superior qualities. From the best evidence we were favored with, of the value of the cows exhibited, and of the stock produced by them, we have awarded the Society's first premium of \$5 to Mr Wm. Ricker, on his cow—and the second premium of \$4 to Mr Shaw, on his large red cow.

The 3 years old heifer exhibited by Capt. Levi P. Burrill, is a superior animal, and had by her

side, a calf 3 months old, which was all the evidence necessary to entitle the mother to the premium of \$3. The heifer of Mr Wm. Eddy, was considered a good milker, well proportioned, and fair size; having brought two calves, and is recommended to the trustees as entitled to a second premium.

Three Yokes of 3 years old steers were exhibited by N. Burrill, Jr., Asa Shaw and Stephen Dexter. The steers of Mr Burrill are of Durham blood, large, and well proportioned; measuring six and a half feet in girth, and are entitled to the first premium of \$4.

We found it extremely difficult to decide between the steers of Messrs. Shaw and Dexter; both pairs good, well proportioned and large;—measuring in average, 6 feet 4 inches, and very nearly matched in size. Those of Mr Shaw, are of Durham blood, one from his cow to which we have awarded a premium. Those of Mr Dexter are a close built, well proportioned pair, probably of native blood, and having done more labor than the others, and retaining an equal heft, were considered the fairest specimens of the two, and are recommended for the second premium of \$3.

There was exhibited for examination, much other stock which did not come under cognizance of any committee, but which we cannot pass over without notice. The best two years old heifer we have ever seen in the county, was exhibited by Mr Reuben Ball. Fine specimens of young stock by N. Burrill, Jr. which sustains the well deserved reputation of that gentleman, for his taste in rearing stock. The calf of Mr Ricker, 6 months old, and that of L. P. Burrill 3 months old, are worthy of notice as extraordinary; and if kept within this county will do much in fixing the character of our stock on a desirable basis.

We recommend the above calves, and the two years old heifer of Mr Ball, for such premiums as our Trustees may deem proper to bestow.

We were highly gratified to witness the increased interest manifested by our farmers, during the last year, in the improvement of their stock; and although we cannot yet set our numbers in competition with our older sister counties—yet we believe our specimens will compare well, and if that laudable zeal and spirit of enterprise continues, the time is very near, when the county of Penobscot, not only in the number, but the grandeur of her flocks and herds, will rival any any other county in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by  
JOHN WILSON, JR., Chairman.

To the Trustees of the Penobscot County Agricultural Society:

The executive Committee on Working Oxen respectfully

## REPORT,

That the number of entries for premiums were eight, all of which were carefully examined—their strength tried, and the premiums were adjudged as follows, viz:

The first to H. Butman, of Dixmont, \$6 00  
" second to Dan'l Worster, of Dutton, 5 00  
" third to S. R. White, of Levant, 4 00

The principles which governed your committee in awarding the premiums, were, the form and symmetry of the animals—equality of match in every respect—hardiness of constitution, and probable amount of service they can perform in proportion to the expense of keeping. On some of these points, your committee could only be governed by such facts as could be obtained from the owners, and others acquainted with the oxen. The manner in which their strength was tried, could not be considered infallible; because, a yoke of oxen accustomed to the drag, could draw a heavier load than a yoke of greater power, that had always been worked on the cart. Therefore, the task of judging upon working oxen is much more arduous than upon any other kind of stock. It was, therefore not without some difficulty that we could make up our minds which were best entitled to premiums. It gives us much satisfaction to state, that all the oxen presented were of a very good quality, and such as speak well for the improvement that is so rapidly in progress in every department of agriculture. It has frequently been observed, that our county is more deficient in good teams than in any other of our agricultural departments. But, if we can judge from the interest manifested to-day, and the specimens exhibited,

we must certainly conclude that our farmers are determined to throw off the stigma of raising poor stock and keeping poor teams. In this part of the country, where the most of our work must of necessity be performed by oxen, nothing is of more consequence than for our farmers to have those that can not haul a heavy load, but of sound and rugged constitutions; that can stand the hardships of our long and severe winters, and perform arduous labor in the spring.

Although we speak highly in praise of oxen presented for premiums, yet we are of opinion there are others in the County equal, if not superior, to those presented; and we sincerely hope that next year we shall not only have an increase in quality, but in numbers. Let every farmer who has a good yoke of oxen bring them to the Cattle Show; it will not only add to the interest of the exhibition, but encourage the members of the Society to go on in their course of improvement.

Which is respectfully submitted.

M. SEAVY,  
JOHN EASTMAN, } Committee.  
ASA SHAW,  
Corinth, Sept. 28, 1836.

## REPORT

Of the Committee on Sheep.

To the Trustees of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

Your committee, to whom was referred the examination of Sheep, have attended to their duty, and report, that two flocks of sheep were entered, one by Mr Harrison Waugh, of Levant, the other by Ora Oakman, Corinth. The sheep of Mr Waugh were evidently of a purer blood and finer wool than those of Capt. Oakman.—But the latter were in better condition, and your Committee were much embarrassed in deciding upon their merits. However, after due consideration, they awarded to Mr Waugh, the first premium of eight dollars, for his flock of 20 Ewes—and also, the premium of four dollars for his Merino Buck. And to Capt. Oakman, the second premium of six dollars for his flock of 20 Ewes.

The Dishley Buck, offered by Capt. Levi P. Burrill, of Newport, is a fine animal, combining symmetry of form and all the points for hardiness of constitution for enduring the rigor of our climate—and they cheerfully award him the premium of four dollars.

HENRY BUTMAN,  
WILDER TAYLOR, } Committee.  
AARON A. WING,  
Corinth, Sept. 28, 1836.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

## Reward for Labor.

The Europeans, whether travelers or writers, in speaking of us as a nation, appear to agree in one thing, and that is, of attributing to us such a peculiar temperament, that when we get hold of a thing or engage in any project, we always carry it too far; thus not unfrequently rendering what might be a real good, a positive evil. To this charge we must in part plead guilty. We are a go-ahead people, and whether the object of pursuit be religion or politics, banks or canals, rail-roads or western lands, it is rarely followed with any degree of moderation, but must be fairly overdone and run under, ere the public can be satisfied. In America we are the architects of our own fortune; and we not unfrequently acquire an estate, and perhaps lose it too, while one of the sober staid citizens of the old world would be rubbing open his eyes preparatory to making a move on the great chess-board of life.

Luckily we now and then hit upon something which there is no danger of over doing, and these things are mostly connected with those fundamental wants, the food and clothing of mankind. Men must eat and drink as formerly, spite of rail-roads and steam engines; the inner man must be attended to, even while the outer one is moving at the rate of a mile a minute; hence rounds of beef, and saddles of mutton, and Virginia hams, with the et ceteras of potatoes, onions, turnips, and wheat-bread or hoe-cake, will continue, for a considerable time at least, to be in demand. There is no danger then that the agriculturist will go too far ahead.

Men and women too have an invincible antipathy in these days to living in a state of nudity; this repugnance too must be the result of uncon-



querable innate modesty, or, in obedience to the dictates of fashion, our fair country women, would long before this been as naked as the beauties of a Krooman's tent, and as careless of their hitherto concealed charms, as the matchless Susannah dancing before the audience of a Parisian opera house. This antipathy to a state of nudity speaks well, from whatever cause it may spring, to the interests of the wool grower, and the silk manufacturer. There is indeed little probability that these thriving interests will be pushed beyond the limits of prudence or profit.

It is only where the population is dense and labor cheap, that manufactures in general can be made profitable, and the production of the raw material is in such cases the proper business of the agriculturist, or producer. This is always the case where the labor is of the kind that requires the strength and endurance of men for its performance; but there are some kinds of manufacture which can be made profitable in countries where labor is high, as it can be carried on by women and children, by the infirm, and those unable to labor elsewhere, or where machinery can be substituted for men. The culture of silk answers all these indications, and it is a matter of congratulation, that the enterprising spirit of our New England brethren has hit upon a subject that cannot be overdone, is adapted to their population, and will be of immense profit. Employing but a small part of the year, by the females it may be considered as healthful exercise to superintend a cocoonery, and the children will not be deprived of that time and opportunity of obtaining an education which forms the glory and safeguard of that section of our country. It needs but little acquaintance with such matters to understand that the child who spends three or four weeks each summer in the open air, and in the light exercise of the silk business will at the end of the year be in all probability as far advanced as he who has spent the same time with his books in a heated school-room, with the important advantage of a more elastic spirit and firmer constitution. Men and women must be clothed, and silk forms one of the most durable materials nature has provided; and when produced by our families and by ourselves, the proverb of Franklin, that "silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," will cease to be applicable among us.

There can be little doubt from present indications, that agriculture is in some respects about to undergo some modifications, and labor receive a new direction in many parts of the country. The two items of silk and sugar, which are unquestionably within the intelligence, enterprise and resource of the northern states, are sufficient, when taken in all their bearings, to effect nearly a total revolution in our agriculture, and greatly interest our commerce. Unlike most revolutions, they must be introduced gradually; labor which was unproductive elsewhere will here find its reward; and capital, which has hitherto flowed abroad, will remain at home to invigorate and strengthen older manufactures, and bring into existence new and active ones. The great mass of the community are not ashamed to dig: they only require the probability of success and the certainty of a decent compensation to stimulate their exertions.

#### Agricultural Reading.

The advice of the justly celebrated Bakewell, a man who did more perhaps to advance the interests of the agriculturist, and render him prosperous than any man of the age, to those young friends who as farmers called upon him, was, to "spare no pains to know what others were doing." This could only be done through the medium of agricultural journals, and hence he was, as may well be supposed, one of their ablest advocates, as well as a constant contributor to their pages. Experience has shown, that to be a successful farmer at the present day—to enter the vast field of agricultural competition on equal terms—a man must know what others are doing; he must be acquainted with the improvements in husbandry, in labor saving machines, in the preparation and application of manures, and with the new and improved breeds of cattle and sheep that have within a few years been introduced.

To possess this knowledge is one thing—to make a judicious use of it is quite another. The

first he must acquire from extensive personal observation, or from agricultural works; the last must be the result of reflection, combined with experience. Without the first he will be behind the age; without the last he will be a farmer at random, a mere visionary in theory, incompetent to his business, and a loser in practice. Judgment, sound judgement, is required to render available knowledge, and where these two are combined, the result will be a successful farmer.

Many of the best farmers at the present time, we mean those who make the best use of their capital and realize the greatest profits, are men who entered into competition with long established agriculturists utterly ignorant, so far as personal superintendence or labor was concerned, with the business of farming. They were professional men, divines, lawyers, merchants, or mechanics; unacquainted with the mechanical part of their new occupation, but bringing to the work minds well stored with varied and useful knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the advanced state and best methods of modern agriculture. The voluntary choice of such men proves that they have a taste for one of the noblest occupations of mankind, and entering upon it with zeal, they meet with a success to which many of those who have been brought up to farming from their infancy remain strangers.

It is sometimes said by those who decry agricultural reading, or book farming, as they are pleased to term it, that you cannot make a farmer, he must be brought up to it, or he cannot succeed. The celebrated Marshall of England thought differently; he maintained that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up a merchant, but at mature age, took a poor farm of three hundred acres in the vicinity of London, and commenced farmer. All his friends prophesied a total failure, but he prepared himself by studying the best agricultural works of the day, and by reflection—superintended his business himself—kept an accurate journal of his operations, which he afterwards published—and became very rich, the Coke or Bakewell of the farmers of his day. The same thing has happened, and is almost daily happening in this state. Professional men and mechanics have become our most able and successful farmers—showing the best regulated and well managed farms—exhibiting the finest cattle, sheep and hogs—giving a flat contradiction to the doctrine, that books will not make good farmers; and what, in the estimation of many, will be more than all the rest, as furnishing the test and proof of the whole, putting more money in their pockets than any of those who have been regularly bred to the business.

The time has come when the farmer in self-defence must read; not to become a mere theorist or visionary in agriculture; not to keep constantly changing his systems, but steadily improving them; but because to ensure success and keep pace with others, he must know what others are doing.—*lb.*

G.

#### From the New England Farmer. Ploughs and Ploughing.

MR FESSENDEN:—Some time ago I promised to write you an article on Ploughs and Ploughing. We farmers are rather set in our notions of husbandry, and each of course prefers his own mode until fully convinced of a better.

Ploughing, is the most important operation in husbandry, and should be closely attended to by all who choose this mode, "to turn the world upside down;" and with a good plough we can do this with much less hazard to the community than our Political Mountebanks, or Trades Union associations.

The best ploughing is that which most completely subverts the soil and buries beneath it the entire vegetable growth. To effect this a good plough is indispensable. Rough and stony ground may indeed be rooted up by the short rooter plough. Such lands are usually cross-ploughed before planting. Plain fields require a different instrument; a much longer plough is wanted here, to turn the furrow flat without breaking and without the aid of the Ploughman's foot. Such an instrument runs easier than a short one, because it enters the earth more gradually, as a thin wedge opens wood more easily than a thick one. The furrow rises less suddenly on the inclined plane of

the mould board, and falls where it should do, in the bed of the preceeding furrow and completely fills it. To make sure work the coulter or cutter should not stand perpendicular, but should lean to the right being placed a little anglewise in the beam for this purpose, and cutting the edge of the furrow slice in a bevil form, it will then shut in like a trap door. Let not my brother farmers be alarmed lest their lands should be turned too flat! If they wish to see them lie edge up, or shingled, one furrow upon another, or broken into short junks, they can use a short rooter or a post, as the Africans do. "But," say they, "the soil should be light." Newly ploughed green sward always lies too light the first summer and requires thorough rolling and harrowing, to prevent its suffering for want of moisture; for unless the particles of earth, &c. come in contact, capillary attraction ceases and the turned sod draws no moisture from the subsoil. Hence our crops, in a dry season, suffers more on green sward than on old ground.

There is no danger of laying the green sward furrow too flat; if turned as it always should be, when the grass is green, that and the roots soon begin to decay, and in our summer months your horses will break through the sod in passing, and demonstrate to you that the furrow does not lie close enough.

The advantages arising from this mode are, we cover up and set to fermenting the whole mass of vegetable matter that covered the soil—we destroy all the noxious weeds—we render the surface smooth and much more easy to manage, and we avoid making loose and broken sods in seeding down to grass—for the furrow thus laid flat should never be disturbed till a new breaking up after a course of grass crops. If seeded down to grass in this state it will not lie so heavy and will not want to be disturbed again so soon as if it had been completely pulverized before seeding. Ploughs for our plains should, therefore, be made long—they run more steady and cut the furrows more true: and it is not green sward only that should be turned flat—stubble land, weedy lands, and cornhills, should be turned flat, and that only once till the matter turned underneath is decomposed. In preparing corn land for spring sowing, therefore, a heavy harrow should be first used. Make the surface as level as possible with this, then let the plough turn the soil once over and no more before sowing. This furrow may be as fine as you choose, but when once you have turned this mass of stalks, and weeds, and grass underneath, it is absurd to disturb it during the same week or month—we do much injury by ploughing too often—we undo our own work.

The Ploughs in common use are quite too short in the waist. For thirty years past we have made no improvement in this instrument excepting in the regularity and smoothness of the mould board.

Yours,

WM. BUCKMINSTER.

Framingham, Oct. 29, 1836.

"The good of the whole community is the good of every individual."

There is scarcely a principle so important to be inculcated, as the one we here quote. The well-being of a state, or of a community, does not so much depend upon its aggregate wealth, as upon the fair distribution of this wealth among the different classes and individuals who make up its population—not so much upon the learning and wisdom of a few, as upon the intelligence and good habits of the mass. He who seeks, therefore, to instruct the public mind in useful knowledge, to inculcate moral and industrious habits, and to promote the good of others,—fulfills one of the first duties of life, and pursues the course best adapted to promote his individual good. The pleasures of the mind, resulting from the conscious performance of acts of good will to man, far exceed those which sprung from the indulgence of our animal appetites. This principle holds good, not only as regards our mental enjoyments, but the pecuniary prosperity, and general intelligence of a community, serve to promote the good of every individual, in a pecuniary, political and moral point of view,—by promoting industry and social order, and multiplying the courtesies and comforts of life.

Wealth and knowledge are but the means of happiness. It is the mode of applying them that renders them a blessing to the community, and a



source of genuine happiness to the individual.—Where they are employed to administer to bad passions,—to pamper fashionable vices,—or to oppress and degrade the ignorant and the weak,—they then serve to contaminate public morals, and to inflict on society the most calamitous evils. But where on the other hand, they are employed in furthering public improvements,—to strengthen and encourage the weak,—to instruct the ignorant,—to teach, by example as well as precept, exemplary habits:—when, in fine, they are applied, as philanthropy and christianity admonish us they should be, in furthering the happiness of a community—of a state—of a nation—of the human family—then they become truly both public and private blessings.

We seldom stop to inquire, how greatly we are dependent upon others for the enjoyments of life. Take, by way of illustrating our dependence upon others, the case of the merchant. He depends, for the sale of his goods, and the profits of his business, upon the custom of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, who make up most of the population of his neighborhood. If these are poor, from habits of indolence, from a want of competent knowledge to manage their affairs with profit, or from indulgence in extravagance or dissipation, his business must be limited, and his profits trifling. But transform this community into intelligent, industrious and sober men, and how soon and how greatly his prospects change. Every thriving neighbor adds to his business, and increases the means of his enjoyment. How deep an interest, then, should the merchant feel, in promoting the prosperity of all around him—in diffusing useful knowledge, and in inculcating good habits. The same dependence exists throughout all the classes of society. Each class, and each individual, therefore best promote their own good, by promoting the good of the whole community.—*Cultivator.*

### Summary.

From the Gospel Banner.

#### A PROPOSITION.

TO THE FRATERNITY. At the Convention of Editors and Publishers held in Augusta last March, the following Resolution was passed, and subsequently subscribed and approved by the proprietors of every printing establishment in Maine:

"Resolved, That we will receive no minor from another printing office, as an apprentice or a journeyman, without first obtaining the consent of the employer he has left, unless in those cases, which we hope may never occur, where it is manifest he has been obliged to leave in consequence of being seriously misused."

Now, we are after a little penalty annexed to a violation of this rule—for what is the use of laws without a penalty? Therefore we propose the following amendment, as an addition to the foregoing. Will some one second the motion—and will each Editor please signify his vote by a notice of the proposition?

RESOLVED FURTHERMORE, That in case any Editor or Publisher of a newspaper in this State shall violate this rule, we will decline an exchange of papers with such offender, and withdraw such other courtesies as are usually extended towards the craft. Ought not this to pass and be enforced?

NOTE.—We second the motion, and vote—*Aye.*  
Ed. and Pub. Maine Farmer.

**Injury to the Kennebec Dam.** We regret to say, that, pending the operations of the workmen, who were engaged in filling up the sluice left between the Eastern and Western sections of the great Dam (near the middle of the river) at Augusta, the rain which fell on Saturday occasioned a freshet on Sunday which carried away the work deposited in the sluice, and so far undermined the western section of the Dam as to cause it to settle one or two feet. This is the first serious injury which has happened to that magnificent work;—we hope it will not dishearten the enterprising proprietors. It is not a business of children to dam the waters of the noble Kennebec. If completed, it will be the greatest work of the kind in the United States—and we

know not, also, but the greatest in the world.—*Id.*

### More Economics.

**How to save expense in clothing.** Purchase that which is at once decent, and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it thenceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broad cloth you wear in 1836.

**How to save oil and candles.** Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with lamps and candles two hours after nine P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper and better than evening lamp light.

**How to save time.** Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

**How to save expenses in travelling.** Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at the Livery stable. This will be for the health of your body, as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

**How to save in little matters.** Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of every three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four penny and nine penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate would be found more considerable than you would be aware of, unless you kept such an account.

**How to save your property, if your house should be consumed by fire.** Get insured. No one is entitled to much charity after he suffers loss, if he neglects so easy a method of securing himself.

**How to leave your family a subsistence if you should be taken suddenly away.** Get your life insured, for such a sum as would place them in comfortable circumstances after your decease.—*Banner.*

### PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is an aggregate of 340 millions of acres of public lands within the limits of the States and Territories, of which 132 millions are now ready for sale, 100 millions more can be ready as soon as it can be surveyed. According to the Globe, the number of acres of land now surveyed, are located as follow:—

In Ohio, 4,100,492 acres; in Indiana, 11,459,156 acres; in Illinois, 17,234,014 acres; in Mississippi, 12,923,301 acres; in Louisiana, 9,683,526 acres; in Arkansas, 14,223,125 acres; in Michigan, east of the lake, 9,103,687 acres; in Michigan, west of the lake, 4,924,220 acres; and in Florida, 6,692,909 acres; of this 132,000,000 acres, 122,000,000 have been offered at public sale, and are now subject to entry, and about ten millions are new lands, lately surveyed, and ready to be proclaimed for sale. Besides this, the United States own, in the same States and Territories, about 100,000,000 of acres, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished; and all of this exclusive of the Des Moines purchase, an acquisition of great value and extent west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, and which of itself, will form a great State, and complete the line of states on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

A DIRECTORY OF DETROIT and Register of Michigan is about to be published, where but a few years since the only directory was the Indian path through the interminable forests, and the only register that of Indians hunts and cruelties. Thus it is that we see the most remote and wild sections of our country emerging from a savage condition into civilization and refinement. The busy hum of commerce and social intercourse is spreading itself through the vast solitudes of the interior, and stately mansions rise where the hunter's wigwam once stood. The inland seas, upon whose surface but a short time ago was to be seen only the solitary canoes, are now navigated by floating palaces, the

interior of which display the luxuries of life in all their varieties, and whose apartments are occupied by the wealthy and the noble, the elegant and the learned from every clime. The northern portions of Europe were formerly called the hive of nations, the western hemisphere may as aptly be styled their refuge. In the shade of its forests the man wearied with the vicissitudes of fortune and worn out by its reverses, may rest far from the prying gaze of his fellow-being, while the enterprising and the industrious will there find an ample store of materials, in working up which his faculties may be exerted and his wealth increased.—*Baltimore American.*

**MEDICAL STATISTICS.**—A late fashionable physician, who for some years, received fees to the amount of 20,000*l.* annually, endeavored, during the last three years of his life, to ascertain the sources of the diseases to which he was principally indebted for his wealth. After comparing the memorandums of each year, he made the following as an average calculation:—Vauxhall, theatres, and places of worship, 1600; indulgence in wine, spirits, and smoking, 1300; indolence, 1000; sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1200; prevalence of the north or east winds, 1800; force of imagination, 1500; gluttony, 1300; quack medicines, 900; love, 150; grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, 900; contagion, 900; study, 950; reading novels, 450; of the doctor, 1500. \* \* \* A surgeon at Madeloy, some time ago, produced his book of debts to some of the temperance friends, exhibiting accounts to the amount of 1300*l.*, owing to him by different persons, out of which, it appeared, 309*l.* were for natural and accidental causes; all the rest were the result of drunkenness.—*Liverpool Paper.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Havre, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 16th October.—The N. Y. Commercial has files of the Paris Constitutionnel to the 15th Oct. and the Gazette de France to the 16th, both inclusive.

**Spain.**—From Spain we learn that Gomez, the Carlist chief, reached Cordova on the 1st Oct., and after staying there a day or two pushed forward upon Seville. Sanz, another Carlist chief, entered Oyiede on the 2d. Gen. Alaix was in pursuit of Gomez, and the Portuguese auxiliaries of Sanz, but the Carlists were too rapid in movement. Their pursuers could not gain upon them, or prevent them from levying contributions. It was rumored that Gomez was preparing to make a descent upon the Algarves, Portugal, with intent to raise the standard of instruction in favor of Don Miguel.

The Madrid papers of the 8th, contains full accounts of the arrest of Gen. Marotto, within the limits of France, whither he had fled after being defeated by the Christinos under Gurra. Marotto had two thousand men, and Gurra three thousand. They had quite a smart fight of nine hours, both parties losing considerable in killed and wounded. It took place on the 2th of October.

Don Carlos had his head quarters at Durango on the 8th of October.

The queens general Rodil, Alaix, Quiroga, and two or three others, were spreading a very wide net for Gomez, in which he may possibly be caught; but he may also give them the slip. It must have been his corps that was advancing upon Malaga, as reported by the captain who arrived at Boston on Friday.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of Berne has adopted resolutions of a very conciliatory tenor, with regard to the course to be pursued by the deputies of that republic in the Extraordinary Diet. The appearance is that the affair will be arranged amicably between the two nations, although the Duke de Montebello had set out for France.

### FRANCE.

The disturbances at Nantes had given place to the most perfect tranquility. The operatives had gone to work again, and the ringleaders in the recent commotions had been variously punished.

Several of the rivers in France were threatening serious mischief by inundations; especially the Rhone and the Seine.

The owners of colonial property were again agitating the question of reducing the duties on colonial sugar. They had presented a memorial to the



King, declaring that, with the existing duties, the beet-root sugar would ruin them.

**Stock Exchange, Paris, Oct. 14**—Half past 4. The market has been very animated, but the funds have declined in consequence of apprehensions entertained of an approaching financial crisis in England.

The quotations of Spanish securities have fluctuated and closed lower than yesterday. For cash, fives and threes have fallen 20c; Fours 10c; Neapolitan 60c; Spanish consols 17-8; deferred debt without interest, 3-8. For the account, fives have declined 20c; threes and Neapolitan 25c.

**A righteous judgment.**—Judge Greene, of Exeter co., N. H. has recently decided, very correctly, that no personal change in a woman, under engagement of marriage, can justify a man who has sought and obtained her promise, in receding from his own, unless it be of such a nature as to disqualify her from fulfilling the duties of a wife; as becoming blind, perfectly deaf, paralytic, or lame, for instance. The judge very emphatically declared that, if a very handsome woman should become as ugly as a Hottentot, the man would still be bound in law—and we say in honor, too. The opinion was declared in a suit for a breach of promise, brought by a woman who had become somewhat deaf, after an engagement of 5 years, and was on that pretence deserted by the lover. He ought to have married her long before.—*Com. Adv.*

**Big potatoes and an Editor's hint.**—The editor of the St. Louis Republican says: A gentleman in this city has raised 500 bushels of Irish potatoes, on one acre of land. He left with us yesterday, a fine quantity as a sample—for which we return our thanks. We cannot say that they are the finest, the biggest, or the handsomest, that have been raised this season, as they happen to be the first that have been presented to us. As we expect many more samples, we shall defer giving an opinion. A word to the wise is sufficient.

**Kidnapping.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday states that several cases of kidnapping have recently occurred in that city—cases in which children have been enticed away from their parents, and transported to the south. Two of these, were of children on their way to school. The third, says the Commercial, has just come to our knowledge. A little girl, twelve years old, was enticed away from her parents, living in the upper part of the city about two months since. It was not, however, until day before yesterday, that the friends of the child ascertained where she was probably concealed. Immediate application was for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge granted the writ; but it was too late, the man and his reputed wife having taken leave during the preceding night—taking the child with them—for Florida, as it is said, by the way of New Orleans. His name is Mr Reveloid, said to be a Frenchman.

Lowell has probably the greatest man in America; there being a youngster exhibiting himself in that city, who measures eight feet round the body, and weighs seven hundred pounds. His name is Daniel Brachett, and he was formerly from New Hampshire.

**Luxury at a discount.**—Dr. Sandes, the newly appointed Bishop of Killaloe, says that the proportion of agricultural laborers in Ireland who can afford the luxury of a little butter-milk with their potatoes through the year round, does not exceed three individuals out of every 200!

### Marriages.

In Canton, Mr. Andrew Barrows to Miss Eliza Hayford.

In Skowhegan, Joseph Barrett, Esq. of Canaan, to Miss Pamela Wyman.

In Bucksport, Rev. David Brown, formerly of Frankfort, aged 96, to Miss Dolly Dodge, aged 86, after a long and tedious courtship of one week.

In Augusta, Mr. Thomas F. Beck to Miss Eliza Smith.

In Hallowell, Mr. Simon French to Miss Ruth Bruce.

In Monmouth, William Moulton, Esq. of Portland, to Miss Nancy Cumston.

### Deaths.

In Hallowell, on the 15th inst. Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, general agent for the Maine Missionary Society, formerly of this town, aged 45.

In Augusta, Charles Williams, Esq. aged 54.

In North Yarmouth, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Ammi M. Loring, aged 47.

In Portland, Mrs. Sarah Snow, aged 91.

In Paris, Mr. John Butterfield, aged 60.

In Gardiner, Mrs. Delia Ann Laughton, aged 26.

In Kennebunk, Mrs. Martha Match, aged 70.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 14.

*Reported for the Boston Advertiser.*

At market, 2070 Beef Cattle, 325 Stores, 5500 Sheep and 150 Swine. About 450 Beef Cattle, 750 Sheep, and all the Swine were reported last week.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were obtained, and we quote to correspond, viz: a few extra at \$6 25; first quality at 5 50 a \$6; second quality at 4 75 a 5 25; third quality at 3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Dull at last week's prices, viz: Mess \$5; No. 1, 4 a 4 25; No. 2, 3 50 a 3 58; No. 3, 2 50.

Stores.—Yearlings at \$5 a 6; two year old 9 a 15; three year old 14 a 22.

Sheep.—Dull.—Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. We quote lots at 1 75, \$2, 2 25, 2 50 a 2 75, Some fine Wethers 2 50, 2 75 and \$3.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 6 1-2 and 7 1-2; at retail 7 1-2 a 8 for Sows, and 8 1-2 a 9 for Barrows.

### Mechanics, Attention!

A meeting of the Winthrop Mechanic Association will be holden at the Brick School House on Monday evening, 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.

**Question for Discussion.**—"Ought Congress to pass a law prohibiting the transportation of the U. S. Mail on the Sabbath?"

WM. H. LORD, Sec'y.

### Citizens' Watch.

Those citizens who have property liable to take fire, or be burned in case a fire should break out in the village, and feel disposed to make arrangements for employing a watch, are requested to meet at S. P. BENSON'S OFFICE, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take measures to establish one for the ensuing winter.

Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1836.

### High School.

The winter term of MR. JEWETT'S SCHOOL, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, will commence, at the Masonic Hall, on the first Monday in December next.

Instruction will be given in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Logic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Navigation, Surveying, and in the Greek and Latin Languages. Weekly exercises in Declamation and Composition will be required.—Tuition in the common English branches \$3.50; other branches \$4.50 per quarter.

Winthrop, Nov. 23, 1836.

### Notice.—Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now lives in Winthrop, about 3-4 of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the stage road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, Monmouth, and so on to Portland, consisting of 140 acres—if the purchaser rather not have but one hundred acres he can be accommodated with that—well wooded, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation—a large two story House, two Barns, and all other necessary out buildings, all of which are in good repair. Said Farm is about complete as to fences, mostly wall, a good Orchard, &c. In fact, it is as good a farm and as pleasantly situated as any in the County, and just such a Farm as one would want that wants all things about right. Call at the premises and see for yourself.

Terms to accommodate the purchaser,  
JOSEPH ADDITON.

Winthrop, August 12, 1836.

### Internal Improvements.

The citizens of Winthrop who feel interested in the progress of the contemplated system of Internal Improvements in this State, are requested to meet at the BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Winthrop Nov. 23, 1836.

### Advertisement.

I have a BOAR from the Mackay Sow of Sanford Howard's, and the Haines Boar that took the premium in 1835, for the use of Sows.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Nov. 18, 1836.

### Half Blood South Down Lambs.

The subscriber will receive at his farm in Hallowell, a few Ewes to put to the above lambs,—at one dollar per Ewe.—As he purposes to limit the lambs to five ewes each,—and has already 14 engaged, early application should be made for about 40, the number that remains, that he can receive.

CHAS. VAUGHAN.

October 31st, 1836.

### Winthrop House.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known Hotel in Winthrop Village, formerly kept by A. M. SHAW, and more recently by J. G. W. COOLIDGE; where he will be happy to wait upon them whenever they shall call. The House has undergone several alterations and repairs, and is now fitted up in good order.

He pledges himself, to all Travellers, that they shall find his larder well stored, and his table in the best style.

Plenty of Hay and Provender, and a faithful and attentive Ostler, will be always 'on hand' at his stable.

Every attention paid to the Traveller, to make him comfortable and satisfied.

PELEG BARKER.

Winthrop, Nov. 15th, 1836.

### Selling Cheap for Cash,

Buffalo Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab, Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known Tavern Stand in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. MILLIKEN as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.

### Notice.

The subscriber has a first rate BOAR, of the Mackay, Bedford and Berkshire breed, which he will keep for those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine.

JOEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1836.

### Satin Beaver Bonnets.

This splendid article having been universally worn in Europe, and so much admired by the Ladies of New York, Boston, and Newburyport, the Ladies of Winthrop and its vicinity are invited to call at the shop of the subscriber, opposite the Winthrop House, in Winthrop Village, and examine his stock of Ladies' and Misses' Satin Beaver Bonnets, of an entire new description,—which, for beauty, style and quality, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever offered to the public in the County of Kennebec.

The Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their last Show and Fair, says:—"We examined a number of Satin Beaver Bonnets, and wishing to encourage the production of such articles as will shield the fair heads of the Ladies from the rude attacks of cold winter—we recommend to the manufacturer of this article (Mr. Thomas Newman) a gratuity of one dollar."

He has also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Satin Beaver and Fur Hats—Caps, &c.

T. NEWMAN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1836.



## Poetry.

From the New York Mirror.

## The Field of Corn.

Let others praise the myrtle flowers  
From southern summers sprung;  
The glory of Italian bowers  
By bard and beauty sung;  
While Rosalie's endearing grace  
Is in my mem'ry borne,  
I'll not forget our trusting-place  
Was in the field of corn.

The branching vines beneath our feet  
No purple clusters bore,  
But fruit more sunny-hued and sweet—  
The pumpkin's yellow store.  
The plaintive quail that harbored near  
Prolonged his note forlorn,  
And every sigh and sound was dear  
Among the Indian corn.

The green and trailing leaves at last  
Were faded, crisp, and sere,  
And over them the autumn blast  
Bewailed their ruin drear.  
By reapers from the tasselled stalk  
The golden ear was torn,  
And desolate became our walk  
Within the field of corn.

## Miscellany.

## To Young Ladies.

We ask the attention of our female readers to the following extract we make from an address delivered before the Halifax Mechanic Association, by George R. Young, Esq., on the use and abuse of Novel reading.

The address is published in the Novascotian, to which paper we are indebted for the extract.

"If a lady be industrious, there are many hours she can devote during the week to the perusal of books. But these ought not to be exclusively appropriated to novel reading. With novels she ought to mingle biography, travels, and general history. Such graver works should be the main study and occupation; and the novel, instead of being the first, ought to be subsidiary to these more important pursuits.

Whatever is read, let me remark, ought to be read thoroughly. It is a wretched system pursued by some ladies, who skim over the surface of a novel, merely to catch the narrative. Those who skip what they call the graver, or, in other words, the instructive portions, had better never open a book at all. They cheat the writer and defraud themselves; and are like those who, in quaffing ale, dip their lip in the foam and leave the liquor untouched below. They ought to read and study—to exercise the memory upon the facts—to examine the style—the moral reflections and the traits of character which flit before them. They thus read best the curious volumes of human nature; extend their knowledge, acquire new powers of language and expression, and while they render themselves mere agreeable companions, become more infinitely instructive correspondents. They add to their own utility and their own happiness—and shed a halo around them whose beams reflect back, and rest tranquilly upon their own hearts.

Your influence upon society, Ladies, is now supreme. As mothers, you would inform, and instruct the youthful mind. Our principles and intelligence are derived from your lessons. Eminent fathers have been succeeded by silly sons; but there are few eminent men who have not enjoyed the advantage of a kind and intelligent mother. Sir W. Jones, Paley, Scott, Galt, Goethe, all bless the memory of their mothers for the intellectual tendencies which they inspired. As wives and sisters, you exercise an influence upon conduct and principles, which the wisest man cannot resist. A good wife corrects the vices of a worthless husband, and the counsels and affections of a sister, often guard a young man from temptation, and the cup of seduction and pleasure, it is however, in the halcyon times of love you become irresistible, and man yields to your devotion as the

planets wheel in homage to the sun. Your more general influence is in the article of society, which you enliven and adorn—you give the tone to conversation and to amusement; the gallantry of Society yields to your wishes: it is you who can point the arrows of scandal and personal censure—or sanctify social intercourse by literature—graceful accomplishments—and the pleasure of more solid learning. The customs of society impose upon you heavy responsibilities, but a faithful discharge of duty in this, as in every other path of existence, brings to it a rich reward. To a woman there can be no satisfaction so sweet as to know she is loved by her family and kindred, and moves in society among a circle of friends—except the secret and gratifying conviction that she deserves it. It is not what the world think of us, it is what we think of ourselves, that administers "sweet medicines to the soul," and be assured that if you wish to attain the high end, that you can only reach it by reading novels as the means of improvement, and restraining your tastes for them within such moderate bounds, that they may be rendered subsidiary to the cultivation of the more practical branches of female knowledge. If Ladies, I make one of you wiser and happier, my present labor will be abundantly rewarded.

Young ladies ought not to forget that there is a period advancing when other than personal charms will be required to give them weight and dignity in society. When nature has cast the form in her most graceful proportions; when the eye flashes divinely bright, and when the cheek is touched with the softest vermillion hue, love or gallantry, heighten every charm, and invest them with greater power than reality itself would otherwise confer. We are disposed to admire, and worship, and deify. But beauty passeth like the sunbeam, and perishes, in the language of the Provence poet, "like the radiance of the summer cloud." Maturer years and old age are coming on. The soliloquy of the grave-digger over Yorick's skull, teaches a humiliating lesson of philosophy to humanity. It speaks of the living to the living, as well as if it is a memorial of the dead. Let her who in her mirror prides herself in her beauty alone, and neglects to improve her mind and opportunities, turn to the portrait of some grandmother, to whom the winters of some eighty years have been gathered. Such also may be her condition; and let her recollect, that while an ignorant old age brings neither honor nor tranquility—years accompanied by intelligence and vivacious power of conversation, not only confer happiness to their possessor, but forms the ornament, and are made a "very cynosure in general society." Can there be any stronger inducement to promote, while young, a course of diligent and useful reading?"

## Poverty is no Disgrace.

Not many days since, we rambled a short distance from the more compact and thickly settled part of the town, both for exercise and to breathe a purer air than can be found amidst a dense population. We saw by the way a little urchin, apparently six or eight years old, busily engaged in picking barberries. His clothes were neat and clean but patched with many colors. His countenance open, frank, and the emblem of innocence. We stopped a moment to look at and admire the apparent contentment and industry of the little fellow, and while so stopping, a very respectable and fine looking middle aged lady, with a lad of about ten years came up, who like ourself, were walking to take the morning air. On seeing the little fellow among the barberry bushes, the lad of ten with fine clothes but a coarser heart, abruptly accosted him with "I say, boy, what do you wear your clothes patched up so for?" With a countenance bespeaking his wounded feelings, he readily replied, "I have no father—my mother is poor, with four smaller children than I am, and not able to give me better clothes. I work in the factory most of my time, but the water is so low and I have not work to-day, so I am picking barberries to buy a new jacket with." A tear coursed down the cheek of the lady, who was not an inactive spectator of the scene. "George, my son," said she, "is it not unkind in you thus to address this poor boy, who is not as you are, blest with an indulgent father to provide him food and clothes?" The kind hearted woman had touched a tender chord, for George was not destitute of a noble and manly feeling.

He burst into tears and entreated his mother to give the poor boy some of his clothes. The barberries were immediately purchased of the little fellow, for which he received enough to buy him a jacket and trousers. Nor did the kind-hearted mother of George, confine her good offices to the boy with his barberries. The poor boy's mother has since shared liberally of her munificence, which she ever receives with the utmost gratitude. —Fall River Monitor.

## Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor. For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

## Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,  
HENRY FARWELL,  
CHAS. T. CHASE,  
CHAS. L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

## Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836.

6m7

## Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Whitmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 14, 1836.